

PATENT

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UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

ENTITLED

TEMPORARY SIGN SYSTEM

BY

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TEMPORARY SIGN SYSTEM

Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates to signage in general and in particular to large signs for temporary installation at sporting events, trade shows, expositions, retail establishments, and the like.

Background of the Invention

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There are vast and sundry types of signs in existence today that are utilized to advertise particular products, to alert one to an upcoming or ongoing event, and the like. Such signs typically are permanently mounted to a building, to the ground, or the like without any intention that they be removed. By way of example billboards have been affixed to permanent wooden structures that are secured to the ground along highways, or attached to a steel superstructure also that is permanently attached to the ground along a highway or the like. With such signs, the particular signage employed is typically changed by reprinting the signage in strips and then re-pasting or otherwise adhesively securing the strips to form a mosaic that depicts the desired image.

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Likewise certain small signs are employed such as by way of example in advance of highway construction to alert oncoming traffic of the existence of the construction site, and may or may not include directional indicators. Signs of this type are typically mounted on a trailer

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or vehicle or on a pedestal that simply rests atop the surface of the ground.

Signs exist in the prior art where the supports for the sign are permanently installed and where the signage may be manipulated when not in use to reduce resistance to wind and therefore require less structural integrity of the support for the sign.

Temporary signs for the most part are intended for one time use and include legs with pointed tips which are forced into the ground. A paperboard printed sign or banner is then stapled, nailed or tied to the legs. Such signs frequently are seen preceding elections.

Known patented prior art relevant to the present invention includes the following: 2,591,494 to Asachika; 3,938,269 to Catteau; 5,941,001 to Dietrich et al.; 5,471,775 to Hoyt et al.; 5,142,804 to Hillstrom et al.; 977,862 to Grant; 884,951 to Perry; and 1,601,220 to Leu et al.

None of the above prior art is believed to teach or suggest the temporary sign structure according to the present invention.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to a temporary sign that may be easily erected and taken down at temporary locations and for use for limited periods of time. The sign can be erected for display on virtually any support surface where location of the sign is needed. Signs

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according to the present invention permit ease of installation and removal, ease of transport and ease of replacement of the display.

It is thus an object of the present invention to provide an improved, temporary sign system for use in outdoor or indoor environs.

5 Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved temporary sign that is simple, structurally sufficient for the environs, and may be quickly erected and left standing in place for a predetermined period of time.

10 Still further another object of the present invention is to provide an improved temporary sign that can be erected for a short period of time during which a particular event takes place, and without significant site improvement.

15 Yet further, another object of the present invention is to provide a temporary sign system that is modular, is easy to erect and disassemble, and may be conveniently stored or transported.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a sign system that permits ease of change of the image display.

Brief Description of the Drawings

20 Figure 1 is a frontal elevational view of one embodiment of a sign system according to teachings of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevational view of the sign system as depicted in Figure 1.

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Figure 3 is a partial frontal view of a sign according to the present invention illustrating particulars of the image display.

Figure 4 and Figure 5 illustrate embodiments of temporary securement techniques for sign systems according to the present invention.

Figure 6 is a partial cross sectional view of an embodiment of a vertical support post of a frame assembly showing an embodiment of union of the post sections.

Description of Preferred Embodiments

10 Making reference to the Figures, preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate one embodiment of a sign system according to the present invention, generally illustrated as 10. Figure 1 shows such a sign system 10 which illustrates a single panel for image display. It is within the
15 purview of the present invention that the size of the structure can be varied both as to panel size and as to the number of panels that are utilized as well as the framework therefor. Sign system 10 includes a display panel or banner 60 for a predetermined image display as at 66 that is removably secured to a support frame made up of a plurality of
20 frame assemblies generally 20. Each frame assembly 20 includes structural elements necessary for strength to withstand the environs in

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which it is placed. Figure 1 illustrates one embodiment for outdoor use, such location at an automobile racetrack.

The frame assemblies 20 shown in Figures 1 and 2 include a vertical support post 22, preferably tubular in construction with a lower end 26 adapted for securement at the site and an upper end that receives a pulley wheel or the like 28, the purpose of which will be described hereinafter. Frame assembly 20 further includes adequate additional supports to supply needed strength for the environs. Figure 2 for an outdoor environment includes a rearward support strut 30 secured at one end to post 22 intermediate its length, and adapted at a lower end 29 for securement at the site. A lateral support or brace 25 is also provided which is secured at one end to post 22 and at an opposite end 32 is adapted for securement at the site. As illustrated in Figure 1 lateral supports 25 for adjacent frame assemblies 20 may cross, and may be secured to each other at the point of intersection. Like post 22, supports 25 may also be tubular, and for ease of handling and transport may be made up of a plurality of sections. See Figure 6 for example, which illustrates one embodiment of suitable tubular connection for a post 22 or supports 25 and 30. Sections 23 are illustrated with a connector 49 that telescopes into ends of adjacent sections 23. Openings 24 are provided through sections 23 and connector 49. Pins, cotter keys, bolts, or the like 24' may pass through openings 24 and secure sections 23 to form

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post 22. Likewise lockable hinge connections (not shown) could be made between adjacent post sections 23 to permit collapse of post 22 for storage and transport.

Securement at the site for the embodiment of Figure 1 is

5 illustrated by a plurality of base pads 40, 45 which receive the lower ends of posts 22 and supports 25 and 30 respectively. Base pads 40 include an upstanding tubular receiver 41 into which end 26 of post 22 may be received and secured by pins or the like such as for example the type shown in Figure 6. Base pads 45 have an upstanding element 44 to
10 which ends 29 and 32 of supports 30 and 25 respectively may be secured by bolts or the like 46. Sand bags, SB (See Figure 5) or other weighted objects may then be placed atop base pads 40, 45 to secure frame assemblies 20 in place. However, as shown in Figure 4, a preferred securement of frame assemblies 20 at site is illustrated and
15 includes base pads 145 with one or more openings 147 through which augers 148, stakes or the like may pass and be embedded in the ground to secure base pad 145 and therefore frame assemblies 20 to the ground. Figure 5 shows yet another embodiment in which base pad 240 is a toroidal container defining an opening 241 there through for receipt
20 of post 222. Base pads (not shown) may also be utilized which are hollow and are filled with water, sand or the like for securement of assemblies 20.

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Banner 60 can, as noted above, be any size and may be adorned as desired with an image 66 to be displayed. Banner 60 as shown in Figures 1 and 3 may include a fabric, polymeric film or the like that is flexible and may or may not be reinforced about its periphery. Banner 60 is rectangular as shown with upper and lower edges 62, 63 and side edges 64. A plurality of openings 65 are provided along upper and lower edges 62, 63 to permit securement of banner 60 to upper and lower banner rods 67, 68 such as by way of known rings 69 that have a screw closure 70. However there are other suitable connectors that will pass through openings 65 and around rods 67, 68 that are then closeable to removably secure banner 60 to rods 67, 68 including without limitation polymeric strips with a locking housing through which a tip of the strip may pass in a locking direction only, rings, twine, or the like. Preferably the securement means between banner 60 and rods 67, 68 are removable to permit reuse of rods 67, 68 with different banners.

An elongated flexible element 80 such as a cable, rope, wire or the like is secured to upper rod 67, preferably in line with each post 22, and extends upwardly along post 22, over pulley wheel 28 and down an opposite side of post 22 where an end of the element is secured to post 22. Preferably a ratcheting winch 85 is secured to a side of post 22 opposite banner 60 with an end of element 80 secured to winch 85. Lower banner rod 68 is secured to post 22 as at 88 which may be

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clamps, or any mechanism that will removably secure the bottom end of banner 60 to posts 22. With such an arrangement, turning of winch 85 as by handle 86 will lift banner 60 to its display position while the ratchet arrangement of winch 85 holds elongated element 80 taut. Winch 85 is a standard item of commerce and is not described further herein.

With the embodiments described above a desired number of frame assemblies 20 may be secured to the ground or other surface as dictated by the size of banner 60, and with a minimum of two frame assemblies 20. Banner 60 can then be added to the frame assemblies and pulled open to display the image 66. Further, since the frame assemblies need not be structurally joined to each other to form a rigidified structure, differences in topography can be tolerated without any significant site preparation.

Further, for indoor use, securement of the frame assemblies is not nearly so critical as on the outside since wind is not a factor. Accordingly, frame assemblies 20 may simply use base pads with adequate size to enable the sign system to stand erect in a stable fashion.

The various features described above for a sign system according to the present invention may be utilized in any desired combination. Further, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to

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the embodiments described above, but encompasses any and all
embodiments within the scope of the following claims.

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